FBIS DAILY REPORT

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1984 PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT ANNOUNCEMENT

AU010601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jan 85 pp 1-2

["Announcement of the Committee on Social Information Attached to the Council of Ministers on the Fulfillment of the 1984 Uniform Plan on the Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] During the jubilee year of 1984 the country's economy continued to develop intensively and at a stable rate. Under circumstances of a lofty political upsurge and expanding socialist competition, the workers collectives, in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, successfully fulfilled the plan for our country's socioeconomic development. The majority of the criteria set at the October national conference were achieved or even exceeded. The people's living standard improved. On the basis of further intensification a new step was taken in the construction of a mature socialist society.

National income produced in 1984 (according to preliminary data) increased 4.6 percent compared with 1983. The total growth of the 1984 national income is the result of increased social labor productivity.

The quality and efficiency of production improved. The profit obtained from agricultural enterprises and organizations increased 7.5 percent compared with 1983. Social labor productivity increased by 5.0 percent compared with 1983. Material expenditures per 100 leva of production were reduced by 0.6 percent compared with 1983.

Total industrial production increased 4.5 percent compared with 1983. Total agricultural production increased 6.8 percent compared with 1983.

Our foreign trade exchange increased at an accelerated rate. Our country's integration with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries continued to be intensified during the period under review.

The plan on the application of completed scientific research developments was overfulfilled 5.1 percent. A total of 8,332 scientific-technical tasks, whose total economic effect is worth more than 1 billion leva were accomplished. Conditions were created for raising the technical-technological standards of production and on this basis, for increasing production efficiency. A total of 4,773 new products and technologies were produced and perfected in 1984. A total of 931 designs for automated systems were applied in production.

A total of 164 new sections, workshops, and productions were equipped with fully mechanized and automated equipment, so that their total number has now reached 1,643. As many as 577 mechanized and automated conveyer belts were put into operation and by the end of the year their number totaled 5,239.

Industry

In the industrial sector the economic organizations and enterprises overfulfilled their plans in the production and marketing of industrial goods. Above-plan production worth approximately 124 million leva was produced. Compared with 1983 the goods produced in planned industry increased by 1.8 billion leva and exceeded a total of 39.3 billion leva

Output of industrial goods production:

Ministries and Departments	1984 expressed as percentage compared with 1983
Energy	103.1
Chemical Industry	106.0
Machine Building	109.8
Production and Trade for Consumer Goods	102.9
National Agro-industrial Union	102.6
Forests and Forestry Industry	101.9
Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization	103.7
Transportation	96.9
Central Cooperative Union	106.4
Sofia City People's Council	101.9

Progressive changes in the industrial structure continued. The branches, carriers of technological progress, developed at an accelerated rate.

All okrugs overfulfilled the plan for production and marketing of industrial goods production. Production in Vidin, Stara Zagora, Razgrad, Lovech, Silistra, and Sliven Okrugs increased at an even more accelerated rate.

Compared to 1983, the production of many basic industrial goods increased.

Output of certain basic industrial goods:

	Output 1984	1984 as percentage compared with 1983
Electric power, in millions of kilowatt hours	44,592	104.6
Hot-rolled ferrous metals, in thousands of tons	3,377	104.4
Steel pipes, in thousands of tons	292	103.3
Galvanized rolled steel, in thousands of tons	140	101.1
Electrotechnical and electronic industry, in millions of leva	4,221	110.9
High production lathes, including lathes with programmed operation in units	514	119.5
Digital-programmed devices for operating metal processing machines, in units	385	114.2
Automatic telephone exchanges, in thousands of lines	440	98.0
Tractors, in units	5,784	98.4
Buses, in units	2,502	99.8
Electric hoists, in thousands in units	132	100.8
Electric-powered vehicles, in units	45,929	108.6
Engine-driven vehicles, in units	34,510	117.3
Induction motors, in thousands of units	1,297	102.0

High-power, high-voltage induction motors, in units	50	227.3
Power transformers, in units	9,522	104.7
batteries, in thousands of units	1,175	100.7
Nitric fertilizers, in thousands of tons	836	100.6
Phosphates, in thousands of tons	209	102.5
Chemical fibers and threads, in thousands of tons	103	101.3
Polypropylene, in thousands of tons	71	116.6
Polyvinylchloride, in thousands of tons	117	107.5
Tires for trucks, buses, trollies, and trailers, in thousands of units	846	106.3
Tires for private cars, in thousands of units	818	122.1
Cement, in thousands of tons	5,717	101.2
Big reinforced concrete panels, in thousands of cubic meters	1,504	100.2
Furniture, in millions of leva	452	102.1
Cottons and cotton-type fabrics, in millions of meters	363	99.3
Wools and wool-type fabrics, in millions of meters	40	102.6
Silks and silk-type fabrics, in millions of meters	37	100.0
Readymade knitwear, in millions of units	56	102.2
Tailored goods, in millions of leva	716	103.7
Shoes, in thousands of pairs	21,286	110.4
Meat, in thousands of tons	519	103.0
Meat products, in thousands of tons	112	106.0
White cheese, in thousands of tons	106	100.5
Yellow cheese, in thousands of tons	28	102.2
Precooked and semiprepared food, in thousands of tons	49	126.5
Baby food, in thousands of tons	21	111.8
Tobacco products, in thousands of tons	92	100.5

The state plan tasks were overfulfilled as regards the production of coal; hot-rolled steel; lathes; combiners; freight trucks; electric hoists; electric-powered vehicles; engine driven vehicles; electric generating sets [elektro-agregat]; nitric and phosphorous fertilizers; chemical fibers and threads; polyvinylchloride; detergents; tires for freight trucks, buses, and trailers; fiberboard [durvesno-vlaknesti] panels; furniture; flat glass; cotton, wool, and silk materials; knitwear; footwear; meat products; fish; raw hides from short-horned cattle; white and yellow cheese; precooked and semiprepared foodstuffs; tobacco products; and a number of other goods.

As for the further development of automation and electronization, a number of products of decisive importance for the structure of our industry were produced in excess of the plan, such as: automatic technological conveyor belts and modules for mechanical processing, electromechanical calculators, integrated mircrosystems, resistors, condensers, mini- and microcomputers, multicontrol systems, personal computers, electronic calculators, memory devices on magnetic discs or magnetic belts, and others.

Along with this, certain economic organizations and enterprises failed to fulfill the tasks according to plan for the production of cold-rolled steel in sheets, tin-coated steel in sheets, calcinated soda, cement, bricks and tiles, as well as roof-covers, cellulose and paper, raw hides from long-horned cattle, and panels made of chip board [plochi ot durveni chastitsi].

New and improved production worth over 4.5 billion leva was produced, which is 20.5 percent more than in 1983, and exceeds the plan by 10.6 percent. The share of new and improved goods in the total volume of industrial production was 11.5 percent.

The quality of industrial production improved. The goods distinguished by the high quality sign "K" increased 34.3 percent compared with 1983. Their relative share in the production designated as high quality production attained 19.1 percent in excess of the plan, which envisaged an increase of 16.0 percent.

Social labor productivity increased 5.5 percent, and provided approximately 96 percent of net production growth. Material expenditures per 100 leva of goods produced were reduced by approximately 0.8 percent. Total profits increased by 8.0 percent. Production worth over 435 million leva was obtained in excess of the plan.

The 1984 investment program focused on the further development and perfection of the material-production base of the national economy, and the increase of the country's economic potential. The total volume of capital investments amounted to more than 8 billion leva. The greater share of means was used for the priority development of the raw material-energy branches of the national economy, the introduction of scientific-technical achievements, and the improvement of the people's living standard.

Over 74 percent of national investments were devoted to the material production branches. The basic share of them was devoted to the perfection of the material base in the following branches: electric power production, thermoelectric power production, coal mining, the machine-building and metal-processing industry, the chemical and rubber industry, ferrous metallurgy, and goods that are likely to improve our country's export potential.

The construction and assembly organizations, as the chief executors, accomplished building work worth over 4 million leva, 3.6 percent more than in 1983.

The efforts of the building and assembling workers chiefly focused on the construction of projects about to be completed. Important projects and plants which are of great significance for our national economy were completed and put into operation, such as the expanded economic chemical plant in Stara Zagora for the production of 55,000 tons of ammonium and 20,000 tons of liquid carbon dioxide, and the Vasil Kolarov State Cement Plant in Temelkovo for the production of 560,000 tons of cement. New 25-kilometer sections were completed on the "Khemus" highway and the "Thracia" highway, while 104 kilometers of the new USSR-Bulgaria gas pipeline were completed as well. This applies also to other projects.

The plan on the basic funds of the Bl. Popov Production Combine in the town of Pernik was overfulfilled and the same applies to the Lenin Metallurgical Combine in Pernik, the electro-steel production plants, the Troyanovo-South and the Troyanovo-North mines, the Asarel preenrichment plant, the heavy machine-building plant in Ruse, the Shumen Madaar heavy automobile plant, and others.

Basic funds within the system of the Machine-Building Ministry were commissioned in excess of those envisaged by the annual plans. The same applies to the National Agro-Industrial Union enterprises, as well as to enterprises within the transportation and construction sectors, and to those in conurbation settlements, as well as to enterprises within the forestry and timber industry branches, and so forth.

Certain projects due for completion were not completed on schedule. The investors failed to create the necessary conditions for the fulfillment of the investment program at a stable rate. The new, highly productive technologies in construction were not introduced quickly enough. The supply of certain essential materials for the construction and assembling organizations was allowed to become irregular.

Agriculture

As regards agriculture, good results were obtained in 1984. Total agricultural production was 6.8 percent higher than in 1983, and exceeded the level attained during the 1976-80 period by 10.7 percent. Total production of the plant growing sector was 13.9 percent higher than in 1983. A considerable increase was achieved in the basic plant growing sectors. Grain production exceeded the average annual volume of the 1976-80 period 16.6 percent, sunflower production exceeded the volume of the aforementioned period 15.6 percent; vegetable production, 1.1 percent; tomato production, 6.3 percent; potato production, 6.3 percent; fruit production, 10.4 percent; including the following varieties of fruit: apples, 45.8 percent and grapes, 9.3 percent. The average per capita production of grain foodstuffs in 1984 and during the 1981-84 period, was more than 1 metric ton, as compared to 917 kilograms in the 1976-80 period. Positive results were obtained in plant growing, despite the conditions of prolonged draught in most areas of our country, thanks to the wider application of intensified and superintensified technologies, and the introduction of new varieties and hybrids in a number of crops. Crops were intensively irrigated. The use of irrigation equipment improved; the work of the irrigation teams was better organized. Despite all this, the negative effects of the drought were not fully overcome in the case of certain fodder crops.

The total volume of animal husbandry production was 1.1 percent higher than in 1983, and production of animal products increased.

Production of animal husbandry products:

	Measure	Output 1984	1984 as percentage compared with 1983
Meat	thousands of tons	743.3	102.1
Milk	thousands of liters	2,483.9	101.2
Eggs	thousands of units	2,706.9	102.2
Wool	tons	35,781.0	99.6

Average milk production per cow in agricultural organizations was 3,632 liters in 1984, which is 5.1 percent more than in 1983. Milk production in Burgas, Plovdiv, Razgrad, Ruse, and Sliven Okrugs, and in Sofia City, as well as in Tolbukhin Okrug exceeded 4,000 liters. A total of 171,000 cattle are being reared in these okrugs, which represents 34.5 percent of their total number in the country's agricultural organizations.

In certain okrugs the agricultural organizations achieved good results in increasing the size of their herds. The number of cattle considerably increased in Sofia, Yambol, and Kyustendil Okrugs, while the number of pigs considerably increased in Sofia, Vratsa, Lovech, Pazardhik, Plovdiv, Razgrad, Stara Zagora, Tolbukhin, Turgovishte, and Khaskovo Okrugs. The number of sheep increased in Blagoevgrad, Gabrovo, and Sliven Okrugs, while the number of fowl increased in Veliko Turnovo, Vratsa, Mikhaylovgrad, Pazardzhik, Stara Zagora, and Khaskovo Okrugs.

However, the plans for the number of animals in the agricultural sector were not entirely fulfilled.

The purchase of grain considerably increased in 1984 compared with 1983, and the same applies to sugar beets, tomatoes, apples, grapes, and other such goods. The plan for the purchase of animals for the production of meat, milk, eggs, and wool also expanded and was overfulfilled.

Various measures were implemented for the development of agricultural production in personal and auxiliary farms. The production of vegetables and fruit, as well as animal husbandry production considerably increased in personal and auxiliary farms in 1984, compared with 1983.

As for the agro-industrial complexes, considerable work was accomplished here in implementing the socialist organization of economic activities and of production. The system of piece work in the organization of work and labor remuneration was introduced on a large scale.

Transport and Communications

The country's transportation and communications system continued to develop and improve.

The successful implementation of major tasks on the basis of the national and branch programs of scientific-technical progress was achieved. A number of new and improved technologies and systems for improving quality and efficiency in the transportation sectors were introduced in 1984.

Positive results were obtained in the implementation of technologies for the combined international transportation system "from land to the Danube and back to land" and for the automated systems of the operational management of international freighty truck transport. The first container terminal in the "Despred" system was commissioned in Dimitrovgrad, from which freight arriving by rail from Europe will be dispatched to the Middle East by road transport. The complex automation equipment for distribution at Poduyane railroad station was commissioned and a new organization was set up for the transport of import-export goods by using heavy tonnage containers. A newly built, specially designed container car was put into operation and a narrow track container vehicle [tesnoputen konteynerovos] was commissioned as well. The tasks connected with the electrification of railroad transport and with the introduction of double tracks for railroads were successfully implemented.

In 1984 the economic organizations in the general transport system transported 1.3 million tons more freight than in 1983, which is 0.4 percent more than the freight envisaged by contract. Railroad transport fulfilled its annual tasks for the transport of freight based on contract 100 percent, while the automobile transport sector for general use overfulfilled this task 100.4 percent.

The results of a number of technical-economic indexes were better in 1984 compared with 1983. The turnover time [oborot] per freight car was reduced by 0.9 hours and the average freight capacity of freight cars increased 1.1 percent. The speed and technical efficiency of freight trains increased. The average 24-hour performance of freight trucks increased 0.9 percent. In international freight truck transportation the performance of one truck increased by 8.3 percent, while the time in motion increased 2.3 percent, A total of 9 million more passengers, 0.5 percent more than envisaged by the plan, were transported, a total of 33 million, or 1.8 percent more than in 1983.

Work in connection with improving transport services for the population continued. A total of 65 new express trains and passenger trains were put into service in 1984. A total of 125 new bus lines were put into service and the frequency of existing lines was increased by 563 new trips.

The postal network expanded by 33 new post and telegraph offices, 19 of which are situated in villages. A total of 154,927 telephone exchanges were installed, 112,205 of which are for private use. A total of 198 teletype centers opened. Four new radio transmitters were put into service and four television relay stations were installed.

The income obtained in the communications services sector exceeds the plan by 4.5 percent and was 9.2 percent higher in 1984 than in 1983.

Foreign Economic Relations

The year 1984 was characterized by an accelerated expansion and development of foreign trade relations as regards the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Our country's participation in the international, socialist division of labor is particularly successful and represents one of the main factors in enriching and intensifying socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries.

The foreign trade exchange of goods attained 25.8 billion leva in 1984, which represents an increase of 8.3 percent compared with 1983. Approximately 76.4 percent of the exchange of goods was carried out with the CEMA member-countries, while 57.5 percent took place with the USSR alone.

The positive trends in trade with nonsocialist countries were preserved and consolidated.

In 1984 the share of machines and equipment for production achieved 47.8 percent of our total exports.

In 1984 over 6.1 million foreign tourists visited our country.

The Population's Living Standard

The positive results achieved in the development of our national economy made it possible to consistently implement the measures mapped out for the improvement of the people's living standard, and to satisfy more fully and comprehensively the growing material, intellectual, and social needs of our people.

As of 1 September 1984 the minimum average monthly wages, in terms of basic rate, were increased; the minimum monthly wages for young specialists, graduates of secondary and higher educational institutions, also increased, as did the maximum amounts of basic rate wages for teaching and medical personnel with secondary and higher education.

The rest of the measures envisaged for 1984 by a decision adopted by the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Central Council, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee in April 1984 on the further implementation of the BCP December program for improving the people's living standard, were also implemented.

The real incomes of the population increased in 1984 by 2.7 percent compared with 1983. The average monthly wages of those employed in the national economic sector attained 206 leva.

The social consumption funds also continued to increase. The total amount attained 7,164 million leva, which represents an increase of 4.2 percent compared with 1983.

In 1984 more goods for the domestic market were provided than in 1983. The volume of the new luxury consumer goods and foodstuffs increased in 1984. The supply of basic foodstuffs for the population improved and the variety of goods on the market also expanded.

Retail turnover, including that of public catering, attained 14.3 billion leva, which represents an increase of 4.6 percent compared with 1983. In all okrugs more goods were sold in 1984 than in 1983. The greatest increase in turnover in 1984 was marked in the following okrugs and in the following percentages as compared with 1983: Blagoevgrad, 7.7 percent; Razgrad, 6.9 percent; Vratsa, 6.0 percent; Mikhaylovgrad, 5.7 percent; Khaskovo, 5.6 percent.

As a result of the increased sales in the retail trade network and as a result of the development of the self-sufficiency system in the conurbation settlements in the sector of agricultural goods, the consumption rate of the population continued to increase.

Per capita consumption of basic foodstuffs:

	Consumed in 1984	1984 as percentage compared with 1983
Meat, including meat products, in kilograms	71.0	102.3
Fish and fish products, in kilograms	7.9	101.3
Eggs, in units	237.0	102.6
Milk and milk products, 3.5 percent fat (without milk fats), in liters	214.2	100.6
Vegetable fats, in kilomgrams	14.8	100.0
Sugar, in kilograms	35.5	100.3
Fruits and vegetables in kilograms	220.0	103.5

During 1984 the population purchased significant quantities of furniture, automatic washing machines, color television sets, and other goods of cultural and consumer character and purpose.

Supply of population with durable consumer goods:

	Number per 100 households by the end of 1984	1984 as percentage compared with 1983
Television sets	89	102.3
Washing machines	85	104.9
Refrigerators	90	102.3
Vacuum cleaners	59	105.4
Automobiles	35	102.9
Telephones	38	111.8

Despite the increase in trade exchange in some regions of the country the increasing needs of the population for certain goods were not fully satisfied.

The material-technological base of domestic trade expanded. New supermarkets, special stores for certain kinds and groups of goods, modern restaurants, coffeeshops, and other public catering establishments were completed, and thus better conditions for serving the population were created.

Consumer services continued to improve. In comparison with 1983 the range of services increased 9.3 percent.

Consumer services for the population:

	1984 as percengage compared with 1983
General Services	119.5
Metal-cutting services	115.8
Laundry services	114.4
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	108.4
Construction repair services	108.3
Shoe and leather-haberdashery services	107.0
Maintenance and repair of radio and television sets	106.9
Furniture and timber processing services	106.9
Tailoring services	105.6
Maintenance and repair of consumer appliances	105.4

Consumer services increased in all okrugs. The biggest increase took place in the following okrugs: Mikhaylovgrad, 22.6 percent; Smolyan, 21.0 percent; Burgas, 20.6 percent; and Veliko Turnovo, 16.6 percent.

Some 67,900 apartments were completed through state, cooperative, and individual housing and construction. Some 22,900 new places in school classrooms were created.

During 1984 some 95,600 people completed high-school education, and 14,400, higher education. Some 1,554,000 students are attending all kinds of educational establishments during the 1984-85 academic year. Some 173 per 1,000 are attending schools.

Recreation was further developed in 1984. The number of beds in the rest homes reached 114,300. Organized recreation for almost 1,200,000 citizens was ensured during 1984.

Toward the end of 1984 the population of the People's Republic of Bulgaria reached 8,972,000 people.

Environmental Protection

During 1984 a total of 413 million leva were used for environmental protection and restoration.

Many environmental protection measures were adopted, as a result of which the quality of air, water, and earth in certain regions and river beds continued to improve. The relative share of industrial gases with harmful elements released into the atmosphere that were neutralized, vis-a-vis the total quantity of such gases, reached 78 percent. The relative share of purified waste water vis-a-vis the total quantity, 54 percent.

Some 370,000 decares were protected against erosion, and 12,000 decares of damaged land were recultivated. More than 78,000 decares were drained of water and 116,000 decares of earth affected by salt and harmful acids were chemically treated to restore their fertility. Biological means and integrated methods of protecting plants were used on 4.7 million decares. Some 322,000 decares of new forests were planted, and 150 new projects were incorporated under the protection of the Law on Nature Protection.

By introducing waste free and low-waste technologies during 1984 the utilization of 11 million metric tons of waste products was insured, which meant an additional production of almost 240 million leva, and a profit of over 70 million leva. New equipment for circulating 101 million additional cubic meters of water annually was constructed.

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The results achieved in 1984 are a new and successful step in the country's socio-economic development. Better conditions were created for applying the economic mechanism, introducing highly effective scientific-technological achievements at an accelerated rate, increasing labor productivity, most economically using raw materials, materials, fuels, and energy, and decisively increasing production quality. Thus preconditions were created for comprehensively implementing the 1985 plan and the Eighth 5-Year Plan further developing the national economy, and increasing the people's standard of living.

DOYNOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU041905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov has departed for Moscow, where he will take part in the first session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Machine Building. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev and Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

YOTOV LEADS DELEGATION TO PARIS PCF CONGRESS

AU041910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] A BCP delegation led by Comrade Yordan Yotov has departed for Paris, where it will take part in the 25th PCF Congress.

TODOROV RECEIVES DPRK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

AU042009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] On 4 February Comrade Stanko Todorov received [name indistinct], chairman of the Permanent Council of the DPRK National Assembly, who is making a short visit to Bulgaria. In their talk they expressed satisfaction with the ascending development of the two countries' relations. They stressed the special significance of the meetings and talks of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kim Il-song for strengthening cooperation in economy, science, technology, and culture. Information on the activity of the two countries' parliaments was exchanged. Some international issues were discussed.

BTA COMMENTS ON FILIPOV'S AFRICAN TOUR

AU041809 Sofia BTA in English 1647 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 4 (BTA commentator Todor Vulchev) -- Having flown over 19,000 km, Bulgarian Prime Minister Mr Grisha Filipov returned to Sofia from a tour with stops in Nigeria, Zambia, Libya and Malta. He was accompanied by a group of officials and experts including Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is an expert on economic matters. In most general terms, the visits to the four countries were intended to promote relations in various spheres, the stress being laid on the economic aspect. Although the communiques released do take notice of the agreements reached and of the documents signed, the results of the talks acquire tangible dimensions only against the background of the previous state and development of the economic relations with the above countries.

A serious reciprocal trade with Zambia and Malta is still out of the question. The trade with Nigeria has grown from 5.7 million currency levas in 1975 to 54.3 million in 1983, 49.4 million of which fall on Bulgarian exports. The commercial exchange between Bulgaria and Libya has risen from 110.6 million to 726.1 million over the same period. Thus, for ten years now Libya has been Bulgaria's foremost trading partner among the developing countries, and in 1973 it came out fifth in Bulgaria's overall foreign trade after the U.S.S.R., the G.D.R. Czechoslovakia, and Poland. From this point of reference, it becomes clear that the documents signed on economic cooperation mean one thing when Zambia and Malta are concerned, another thing when Nigeria is the partner, and still another when applied to Libya. What is not as obvious from the designation "Protocol on the Expansion of Economic and Scientific Cooperation with Libya" is that the economic relations with that country acquire an increasingly purpose-oriented, planned character, which is facilitated by the coincidence in time of Bulgaria's and Libya's five-year economic plans.

As to Zambia and Nigeria, we can observe there a tendency (by the way, valid for other African countries too) which is economic as much as political. The two countries' indebtedness to the International Monetary Fund makes them turn of the socialist countries, Bulgaria included, for the solution of such essential problems as feeding their population.

The communiques released make it clear that in a purely political aspect the stands of Bulgaria and the four countries are close or completely identical. Among the latter we can mention their positions on the national liberation struggle in the south of Africa, on the question of Namibia's independence, on the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question, on the need of a return to detente, against the imperialist policy of strength and dictate.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED ON FILIPOV'S LIBYA VISIT

WA050800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Joint communique on visit by BCP Politburo member Grisha Filipov to Libya 30 Jan - 2 Feb]

[Text] At the official invitation of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of he Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, paid a friendly and official visit to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 30 January to 2 February 1985.

During this visit the brother leader of the revolution received the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers who conveyed to him a verbal message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Bulgarian Peope's Republic. He renewed Todor Zhivkov's invitation to him to visit the Bulgarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The brother leader of the revolution asked him to convey his greetings to Todor Zhivkov.

During the official talks which took place between Brother Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Grisha Filipov, and the two accompanying delegations, bilateral relations in various fields and ways of strengthening and developing them were discussed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. International issues of mutual concern were also discussed.

The two sides affirmed the importance of the agreement which was reached at meetings between Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and Chairman Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic about continuing efforts to develop relations between the two friendly peoples within the framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries in 1983.

The two sides highly appreciated the efforts of the joint Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation and the mutual visits exchanged at all levels to develop cooperation in various fields. The two sides noted with satisfaction the increasing development of the fields of cooperation between the two friendly countries and they affirmed their resolve to create new areas of cooperation in a way that fulfills the interests of the two peoples.

The two sides also observed the positive development of cultural relations are reflected particularly in the work being implemented by the societies of friendship. They expressed their readiness to develop cooperation in the cultural field, popular information, and sports media, which can play a great part in helping the two peoples to get to know each other better and get closer to each other.

During the visit, minutes of an agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were signed on the basis of a long-term program and on expanding joint action in the field of industry, energy, oil, agriculture, transportation, communications, trade exchange, tourism, and health protection.

The two sides reviewed the current international situation and expressed concern over the constant tension in international relations as a result of the policy of imperialism -- particularly U.S. imperialism which is aimed at extending the arms race into outer space. They also expressed their deep concern over the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, particularly at Comiso base in Sicily, which threaten the countries of the socialist community and the nations of West Europe, the Arab countries, and the entire Mediterranean area.

In this connection, the two sides agreed there was a need to work to turn the Mediterranean area into an area of peace, free from foreign bases and the danger of nuclear terror. In this respect, the two sides highly appreciate the intiatives of the socialist countries, primarily the intiatives of the Soviet Union, which are aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space, at averting the danger of a nuclear disaster, and at working to check the frantic arms race, including the nuclear one, with which the United States threatens the security and peace of the nations of the world.

The two sides reviewed the serious and explosive situation in the Middle East which has resulted from the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and continuing aggression against the Arab nation. They strongly condemned this aggression which is supported by U.S. imperialism; they also denounced the strategic agreeement between the Zionist enemy and America because it seeks to strike the Arab nation and control its resources and strengthen the U.S. military presence in the area. It also consolidates Zionist expansion in Arab areas and directly threatens the security of Syria and Lebanon by trying to impose imperialist hegemony and capitulatory solutions in the region.

The two sides affirmed their support and backing for the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people. They renewed their rejection of all the liquidationist schemes and initiatives such as the Camp David treaties, the Reagan plan, and others. They denounce the liquidationist attempts and capitulationist solution in the area. They also affirmed the right of the Palestinian people to use all means including armed struggle for liberation, return, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on their soil.

The two sides affirmed their support for the Lebanese people and its patriotic forces in their opposition to the Zionist occupation and for realizing the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist invasion forces, and for safeguarding the independence, sovereignty, and unity of Lebanese territory.

The Bulgarian People's Republic denounces the repeated U.S. military maneuvers which take place in the Mediterranean area. It also denounces the military provocations, the economic blockade; and the U.S. imperialist media campaign against the Jamahiriyah. It expresses support for the Libyan Arab people for safeguarding their independence and national sovereignty against all the acts, threats and provocations, and trepassing in the Gulf of Sidra.

The viewpoints of the two sides were identical concerning the rights of states to receive just compensation for all the damage that has been caused to them from occupation, colonialism, and the residue of wars which still constitute a danger to development plans.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah denounces the psychological warfare and hostile propaganda campaigns against the Bulgarian People's Republic by the American organs and some NATO countries.

The two sides denounced the constant imperialist interference in the affairs of the African Continent which aim to restore military domination and political and economic hegemony on the resources of its nations, and threaten its security and safety. They condemned the policy of racial discrimination and affirmed their support for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

The two sides affirmed their support for the efforts of the OAU to realize national reconciliation in Chad in accordance with the Lagos agreement and with the participation of all the Chadian groups. The two sides announced their complete solidarity with the support for the stuggle of the Afro-Asian and Latin American nations for national independence and for establishing international economic relations on the basis of justice and equality.

The two sides reaffirmed the importance of unification and cohesion of all progressive forces in confronting imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and racism. The Libyan Arab side highly regarded the principled and constructive policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic which aims to strengthen peace in Europe and the world, and toward restoring the Balkan area into an area of good-neighborliness, understanding, and cooperation, and toward turning it into an area free from nuclear weapons.

The Bulgarian People's Republic has expressed appreciation for the steps and efforts of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to realize Arab unity.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the talks and results achieved during this visit. Mr Grisha Filipov, Council of Ministers chairman and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, expressed his thanks and appreciation for the welcome accorded him and the accompanying delegation during this visit. He in turn, extended an invitation to Brother Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud to visit the Bulgarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction and a date for it will be fixed later.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS KENYA

AU042213 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] In Nairobi, Elija Mwangale, Kenya's minister of foreign affairs, has received a delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. A review of bilateral relations was made, and mutual willingness to expand cooperation was expressed. Matters pertaining to the situation in southern Africa and to decreasing international tension were also discussed.

BRIEFS

SOVIET NATURAL GAS -- Sofia, January 29 (BTA) -- In 1985 Bulgaria will receive 5.5 billion cubic metres of natural gas from the Soviet Union. This is envisaged in the protocol, signed here today by the "Chimimport" foreign trade association and the Soviet association "Soyuzgasexport". The leader of the Soviet Delegation Mr Yuri Ruzakov, deputy director general of "Soyuzgasexport", told a BTA reporter that in his assessment Bulgaria and the Soviet Union maintain useful cooperation in the field of gasification. In his opinion, fresh prospects will be opening up for its promotion, particularly after the construction of the transit pipeline for Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia passing across Bulgaria. The project is being discussed now. Bulgaria received the first quantities of Soviet natural gas in 1974. Since then the annual gas shipments have increased 11 fold. The major consumers of Soviet natural gas are Bulgaria's chemical industry, power generation and metallurgy. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 29 Jan 85 AU]

FRG REVANCHIST DESIGNS ON EASTERN EUROPE VIEWED

AU041314 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jan 85 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin commentary in the "We Comment" column: "Self-Revelation"]

[Text] The dreams of West German revanchists about the continuing existence of the German empire within the borders of 1937 and about the reunification of Germany are being explained in official Bonn circles as a peace-loving endeavor to resolve the "open German issue" through some kind of free self-determination. However, a few days ago the West German periodical DER SCHLESIER published a different "dream-book" in which the dream of fulfilling revanchist longings and resolving the "German issue" has received a more specific interpretation.

Yesterday we published extensive excerpts from the article, which reveal how the revanchists intend to achieve their dream. We are confronted here with such cynical frankness that even many of the revanchist leaders are trying to put a lid on the bottle, even though its jinn has already been released. These leaders are attempting to discount the "essay" by a man called Thomas Finke as mere juvenile raving. However, people who take European developments seriously cannot fail to see that Thomas Finke's "raving" in the official organ of the "Silesian Landsmannschaft" is a real declaration of faith and does not differ from the ideas and plans of many West German revanchists. After all, that is exactly why Finke's "Essay on Germany" found a place in the official organ of the "Silesian Landsmannschaft."

The leaders of various revanchist unions, which have not yet expounded their "dreams" so frankly, wish to foist on the European public the idea that the "issue of Germany's unification" (which can be decoded as meaning the renewal of the prewar German Reich) can be resolved through the "liberation of all of Europe," through the establishment of a kind of "community of free European nations." If today such a solution is still impossible, they say, it will be possible tomorrow. And if not tomorrow, then the day after tomorrow -- when the "right moment" comes. That is why the FRG must be strong, both economically and in the military sense, so as to be able to fulfill its "liberating" and "unifying" role.

By the way, it is sufficient to recall that in the fifties Chancellor Adenauer strove to rearm West Germany with the same aim in mind. On 1 March 1952 he said in Heidelberg: "I imagine the development as follows: As soon as the West becomes stronger than Soviet Russia, the day of negotiating with it will come...."

The years that followed yielded considerable proof that there are influential circles in the FRG that are covertly staking all on the position of strength and on militarist adventure. This is also testified to by the unconditional agreement of the Kohl government to deploy new American first-strike nuclear arms on FRG territory; and it is no coincidence that it is in this situation that FRG revanchist forces are becoming yet more arrogant and aggressive.

If H. Kohl is declaring that "it is now too soon to discuss the German issue," then T. Finke has revealed in the periodical DER SCHLESIER the circumstances under which the revanchist plans could materialize: "The solution of the German issue depends, to a substantial extent, on how strong, or how weak, the Soviet Union is. As long as the Soviet Union continues to be stable in the domestic-political sense and strong in the foreign-political and military sense, the issue cannot be resolved in the way the Federal Republic visualizes it. That is why it must be the important aim of every Federal Government to weaken the Soviet empire through the means at its disposal..."

Weakening the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty states is to be the alpha and omega of the Federal Government's "Eastern policy."

This is because the "collapse of Soviet power in central and eastern Europe would free the way for Germany's reunification," Finke meditates. Finke is obviously repeating what he learned as a Bundeswehr soldier in the special classes on psychowar which he attended. In his fiction Finke also describes how the Bundeswehr victoriously marches to the Soviet Union's borders and "liberates" the areas of the Warsaw Pact. "Only in Poland and in Czechoslovakia have a part of the armed forces put up resistance, which was nevertheless soon broken...." he writes. At the same time Finke tries to strengthen the conviction of the protagonists of revanchism that such imaginings are realistic and that they can be realized without resorting to a third world war or to any greater bloodshed. He is playing with the idea that some new kind of Munich could take place, that the nations of central and eastern Europe would simply capitulate before the "dynamic" West German State. And, allegedly, Austria would merge with the FRG voluntarily....

Of course, the basic prerequisite for fulfillment of these revanchist goals is the desired weakening of the Soviet Union. That is why the revanchists, through T. Finke, are also placing their stake on the "Chinese card." "The Soviet-Chinese border is another danger area threatening the Soviet Union's survival.... In order for the USSR to be able to throw its entire military weight against China, the Soviet Government would have to make far-reaching concessions in central and eastern Europe....," Finke claims in his speculations.

Such is, in fact, the frank interpretation of the dreams of notorious revanchists -- their self-revelation. Although this provocative striptease was staged by an FRG citizen who is almost a minor (he is only 20 years old), he did this in full spiritual harmony with the ideas of old inveterate revanchists; this is indicated by the increasingly arrogant revanchist slogans of the recent period. "Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free nations" is one of these slogans.

The unmasked plans and notions of revanchists, as well as their egregious territorial claims and whims "to organize" Europe "anew" according to the West German capitalist model, have embittered the broad European public. The nations directly affected by such expansive and aggressive West German revanchist ideas will be neither confused nor intimidated by speculations, threats, and "essays." Their reply to the doubts cast on the postwar organization of Europe and to the openly proclaimed aims of revanchists is their firm cohesion around the Soviet Union, which liberated them 40 years ago from fascist oppression and which is their guarantee that the "dreams" of West German revanchists will never come true, regardless of how they are interpreted in such dream-books as Finke's "Essay on Germany."

TRIBUNA ON AUSTRIAN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, U.S. SPIES

AU041332 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 5 on 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Karel Fortik commentary:" 'It Is None of Our Business....'"]

[Text] At the end of last year, under the headline "Americans Have Installed Their Own Overseers in Their Firms in Austria," the Austrian newspaper NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG published an interesting piece of information. Virtually overnight, the NKZ writes, U.S. security personnel came to Austria, supposedly to protect Western technology and to prevent the outflow of know-how to the East. The Americans trust their own people more, the paper writes further, than they trust Austrian State Police and the Ministry of the Interior. "Direct control is allegedly more effective and better than vociferous calls for it." Such is the situation. Talented men are thus officially gaining entry into the country, and their task can hardly be just to act as doorkeepers.

They start out by collecting information, setting up groups of informers, and looking for possible channels through which "know-how and technology are leaked."

That is why it is very astonishing for Andreas Rudas, press spokesman of the Ministry of the Interior, to declare: "It is none of our business. The whole affair concerns the firms involved, but not Austria. It would be a different matter if clerks of the American secret service were prying into our affairs. However, that was not, is not, and surely will not be the case." Even Rudas is thus not 100-percent sure. That is why this government official uses the word "surely" to qualify his conviction.

Experience from various countries of the world shows, after all, what it means to permit the CIA and other U.S. "security" agencies to act freely. A knowledge of the history of our southern neighbor, too, is instructive in this case. Following the "Anschluss" in 1938, the availability of precise information helped the Nazi Gestapo take rapid action against Austrian democratic forces.

Not only in our country, but also elsewhere, the question is therefore being asked how this activity tallies not only with the status of neutrality of the Republic of Austria, but also with the development of trade. "Someone" gives orders to Austrian companies concerning what they may export and with whom they may or may not trade. Under the guise of protecting technology, the United States is thus establishing a platform for influencing the Austrian economy, and thus also policy, and thereby for making Austrian policy more effectively support NATO's plans.

This is evidenced, by the way, by an article in the Vienna KURIER, which suddenly and without apparent reason began to write about "Eastern espionage trucks" moving uncontrolled through Western countries, particularly Austria. The terrifying stories about "wheeled espionage," about testing roads for movements by "Warsaw Pact tanks," and about "modern electronic devices for monitoring radio signals and bugging telephone conversations" carried by these trucks are designed -- just as many other similar articles about the Soviet and other threats -- to create an atmosphere in which government actions which under any other circumstances would arouse astonishment, could be justified to the Austrian public.

YALTA LEGACY OF 'FRUITFUL COOPERATION' VIEWED

LD050502 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Forty years ago, on 4 February 1945, at 1700, 3 months before the war ended, the famous Crimea conference began. For 8 days, the allied leaders, Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill, discussed questions of the postwar order at Yalta. The Yalta Conference has since been seen as a symbol of fruitful cooperation between East and West. Here is our Moscow correspondent, Christian (Neef):

Yalta greatly hastened the end of the war. But that alone hardly explains the many reminiscences of Yalta now being published in the Soviet Union. A major reason is likely to be this: At Yalta, the Western powers grasped for the first time that the USSR had become an economic and military power, which had to be taken into account. The Soviet forces were standing 60 km from Berlin. I think that men like Roosevelt sensed -- Berezhkov, Stalin's former interpreter, told me -- that a new epoch was beginning in which one had to cooperate with the first socialist state. Indeed only a few years earlier the Western powers had boycotted the USSR, even fought it. As late as 1939, Britain refused a pact of assistance proposed by the USSR. Now what had brought such very different politicians to the negotiating table? I asked Fyodor Gusev, the former Soviet ambassador to Britain and later Soviet deputy foreign minister, who was present at Yalta.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into translation] The war against fascism had brought the three great powers closer. Indeed, they were three completely different states with different political aims. That was why Hitler had speculated on the collapse of this coalition. That they were able to agree at Yalta on such important issues as the postwar order was due to the fact that these very different states came to an understanding for the first time on the basis of equality and equal security. [end recording]

Therein lies the real success of the Yalta Conference. It showed that one can resolve seemingly insoluble problems if certain principles are observed in dealing with one another, such as cooperation on equal terms, respect for the interests of the other side, and the readiness to compromise. The literature on Yalta provides many concrete examples. Much of what later happened in Europe after the cold war, the bilateral East-West treaties and, Helsinki may be traced back to the Yalta principles.

This theme was reiterated at a Soviet Foreign Ministry press briefing chis afternoon on the Crimean conference. Roosevelt, a man who thought in realistic terms, left the Crimea with the hope that Yalta had marked the end of unilateral political acts. This hope was not to be fulfilled. By dividing Germany, the Western powers pressed ahead with the division of Europe. The present U.S. policy moves precisely along this line: to ruin the consolidation of Western Europe's relations with the socialist states and to deepen the gulf on our continent by means of new missiles.

To return to Roosevelt, we must now either assume responsibility for international cooperation or bear the responsibility for a fresh conflict, an American president said [word indistinct] in peremptory terms. This is precisely the basic attitude with which the USSR will enter the fresh Soviet-American negotiations next month.

One last remark on the current Yalta debate in the West: Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former U.S. security adviser, like many other people calls for a revision of the Yalta legacy because it led to a division of Europe by the superpowers.

But in point of fact, Yalta is only a misused catchphrase. He hinted at the true motivation when he wrote a few weeks ago that a selective loosening of the socialist states was now needed. So the thrust is against postwar realities in Europe, against socialism as a system, a most dangerous undertaking. I asked Professor Ambassador Pavel Sevostyanov, head of the Historical Diplomatic Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into translation] The Crimean documents published in their entirety contain nothing of the kind now asserted in the West, neither in our nor the British or Americans versions. On the contrary, they are still a reflection of unanimous fruitful cooperation of the three great powers. [end recording]

KOENIG TALKS WITH VARIOUS THAI OFFICIALS

LD041923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Feb (ADN) -- The Thai Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat has spoken in favor of further developing relations between Thailand and the GDR. In a talk with Gerd Koenig, GDR deputy foreign minister currently paying an official visit to Thailand, he expressed on Monday, on behalf of his government, the willingness to develop contacts and cooperation with the GDR in political, economic, and other areas.

Prior to this, Gerd Koenig had held a lengthy exchange of views on international matters and the state of bilateral relations with his Thai counterpart Praphat Limpraphan.

Thailand shares the concern of the GDR about the dangerous sharpening of the international situation, Praphet Limpraphan said. He praised the GDR policy which was directed at the preservation of peace. Both sides agreed that maximum efforts must be made for the prevention of a global nuclear inferno which would destroy everything. In this connection Limpraphan greeted the negotiations agreed between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Gerd Koenig also discussed possibilities for developing relations between the GDR and Thailand at parliamentary level with Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, the president of the Thai National Assembly. He also held talks in Bangkok with Prayun Chindasin, deputy commerce minister, as well as with Sawat Khamprakop, minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister.

TISCH LEADS FDGB DELEGATION TO ETHIOPIA

For Addis Ababa reportage on the 4-day working visit to Ethiopia by a delegation led by Harry Tisch, SED Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB, including their meetings with government officials, see the Ethiopia subsection of the East Africa section of the 5 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NATIONAL BANK TO FLOAT FORINT IN 1986-91 PLAN

LD041357 Hamburg DPA in German 1314 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 4 Feb (DPA) -- The Hungarian National Bank intends to let the exchange rate of the country's currency float during the next 5-year plan (1986-1991), Janos Fekete, first vice president of the Hungarian Central Bank, announced in Frankfurt on 4 February. Thus the forint, which is intended to move freely every day against 20 Western currencies according to supply and demand, will be the first CEMA currency with a flexibly exchange rate.

Fekete said that conditions for introducing the convertible forint are positive: The country's balance of trade and payments as well as the state budget showed no deficit in 1984. Only the high American dollar worries the management of Budapest's central bank, since the American currency rate, despite the United States' gigantic trade and budget deficits, acts "contrary to all economic logic." The vice president of the Hungarian national bank indicated that this problem might mean that the floating of the forint might take place only towards the end of the 5-year-plan period.

On 4 February, Fekete, who is also to conduct talks with Federal Bank President Karl Otto Poehl in Frankfurt, signed a loan with the Commerzbank for over DM100 million for the Hungarian National Bank.

AFP REPORTS CRACKDOWN ON WRITERS UNION

NC041500 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, Feb 4 (AFP) -- The Communist Party here has clamped down on the Hungarian Writers' Union because of a letter about the murdered pro-Solidarity Polish priest Jerzy Popieluszko and a poem about the executed leader of the 1956 revolutionary government, literary sources said here today. During the past two months, the sources said, the party has refused to have any relations with the union, whose members depend on official authorisation for work. The party has ignored letters from the union, the sources added.

Gaspar Nagy, administrative secretary of the union, wrote a poem in a small provincial literary revue in October which said the names of those who "murdered" Imre Nagy, head of the revolutionary coalition government who was executed in 1958, would never be forgotten. That was interpreted as direct comment on Janos Kadar, who took over as first secretary of the Hungarian party after the Soviet intervention in 1956.

The party was also believed to be displeased over a letter sent to the party leadership and signed by 40 of the writers which commented on the killing of Father Popieluszko.

The sources said that despite party pressure the union had refused to reprimand Mr Nagy, and as a result the union chairman Miklos Hubay and Secretary General Miklos Jovanovics had resigned, saying they could no longer lead the association.

MAROTHY LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA ENGINEERING TALKS

LD041638 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] A delegation led by Laszlo Marothy has left for Moscow to take part in the session of the CEMA Engineering Industry Cooperation Committee.

This body, in which deputy premiers represent their respective countries, fulfills the role of the now redundant Engineering Industry Standing Committee at a higher level.

5-YEAR COOPERATION PACT WITH CUBA SIGNED

LD042213 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI) -- The Cuban delegation, which had held talks in Budapest under the leadership of Rene Rodriguez Cruz, president of the Cuban Institute for the People's Friendship (ICAP) on the invitation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF), left for Warsaw Monday.

The ICAP delegation held talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF National Council, Sandor Harmati, president of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, and Gyorgy Nador, director of the Internaitonal Cultural Institute, and met Mrs Ilona Cservenka, deputy speaker of Parliament.

Imre Pozsgay and Rene Rodriguez Cruz signed a five-year agreement on cooperation between PPF and ICAP.

POZSGAY, OTHERS MEET VISITING AFGHAN DELEGATION

LD041906 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Afghan National Fatherland Front visited Hungary January 28-February 4 on the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The delegation was led by Muhammad Bareq Shafi'i, vice-chairman of the Fatherland Front and member of the Revolutionary Council and the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and met Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The sides discussed possibilities of cooperation between the two organizations and signed a memorandum.

The delegation met Jeno Kovacs, deputy department head of the HSWP Central Committee, Karoly Palotai, vice-president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), and Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly.

GDR AGRICULTURE MINISTER HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS

LD050010 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bruno Lietz, the GDR minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, arrived in Warsaw today on a visit of several days. He met his counterpart, Stanislaw Zieba, and will tour agricultural establishments tomorrow. Klaus Franke reports from Warsaw:

[Franke] At the start of their talks in the Ministry of Agriculture today, both ministers stressed the beneficial results of their traditional cooperation, specifically their joint efforts in research and development, in breeding livestock, and new strains of crops. The current talks in Warsaw and visits by our delegation to state-owned farms, producer cooperatives, and experimental stations in Poznan Province and the Warsaw area are intended to expand this cooperation and discuss future trends.

In the afternoon, Minister Lietz met Zbigniew Michalek, the secretary for agriculture of the PZPR Central Committee. They noted the favorable development of contacts between workers and scientists in our agriculture and food industries. Zbigniew Michalek recalled his meeting last year with Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and paid tribute to the agreements of the leaders of our states, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, as pointing the way forward to cooperation in this important sector of our economies.

In the morning Minister Zieba stressed that the agricultural policy set by the Ninth PZPR Congress is being consistently implemented in partnership with the United Peasant Party. For 3 years in a row Poland's agricultural output has increased. Last year's 5.4 percent growth rate was one of the highest in the last 10 or 15 years. While all sectors have developed, the highest efficiency increase has been recorded by state-owned farms. Their number, as that of the cooperative farms, is rising.

He dealt with those aspects of cooperation that promote growth in the fraternal socialist countries. This cooperation involves exchanging the best experience and the joint development of productive strains and types of crops and livestock breeding. He expressed satisfaction with the recent agreement between the two ministries, which provides for 640 Polish agricultural college students each year to spend 5 weeks getting practical experience in GDR cooperative and state-owned farms, horticultural cooperatives, and farm machinery enterprises.

Bruno Lietz briefed him on the good results achieved by our cooperative farmers last year and outlined agricultural trends in the GDR. He praised the results of joint research activities and the draft program for scientific-technological and economic cooperation in agriculture and the food industry submitted to the two delegations. The discussion of these topics will determine the level of future yields and promote the aim of growing animal foodstuffs at home. It is intended to develop protein-grain crops, oil seeds, and pulses resistant to pests and rotting.

The scientific program also covers fruit and vegetable growing, livestock rearing, and modern farm technologies.

AFP: POLICE RAID HOME OF LEADING 'KDP' FIGURE

NC041615 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 4 (AFP) -- Police have raided the home of a leading figure in the "Committee for the Respect of Legality" (KDP) at Halbrzych, Silesia, an informed source said here today.

KDP's were set up in a number of Polish cities after the kidnap-murder of father Jerzy Popieluszko.

According to the source, about 30 persons were at the home of the KDP official, Mieczyslaw Tarnawski, Saturday night when police burst into the apartment.

All present except Mr Tarnawski were taken in for questioning then freed a few hour later, the source said. The apartment was meanwhile searched.

All KDP's have been declared illegal by the authorities.

BARCIKOWSKI LEADS DELEGATION TO PCF CONGRESS

LD042035 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] A PZPR delegation arrived in Paris today. The delegation will take part in the 25th congress of the French Communist Party. It is headed by Kazimierz Barcikowski.

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU

Djuranovic Pays Formal Call

AU041924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/2/1985 -- The president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Veselin Djuranovic, paid a formal call on Monday afternoon on the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu. The two presidents' meeting took place before the beginning of official talks, and proceeded in a spirit of cordiality, characteristic of the relations between the two neighbor and friendly socialist countries.

Participants in Talks Named

AU041531 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1443 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/2/1985 -- Official talks started on February 4 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Veselin Djuarnovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

For Romania, participating in the talks are Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Dumitru Popa, Romania's ambassador in Belgrade, Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the Republic, Lucian Petrescu, director, the Foreign Ministry.

For Yugoslavia, the talks are participated in by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, Milos Melovski, Yugoslavia's ambassador in Bucharest, Dusan Litvinovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Presidium of Yugoslavia, Milivoje Vujcic, chief of cabinet of the president of the Presidium of Yugoslavia, Vladimir Pavicevic, director of the Neighbour Countries Department of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Veselin Djuranovic discussed in their first round of talks problems of Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration and of the current international political life.

Official Talks Begin

AU042035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/2/1985 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on February 4 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly hailed President Veselin Djuranovic's visit to Romania, and expressed his belief that the new Romanian-Yugoslav summit would open new prospects to the traditional ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and parties.

Warmly thanking for the invitation extended to him to visit Romania and for the hospitality with which he was welcomed, President Veselin Djuranovic expressed his satisfaction at meeting and talking with President Nicolae Ceausescu, at identifying new domains apt to expand the Romanian-Yugoslav relations of cooperation.

The two presidents assessed that the new dialogue continued the tradition of Romanian-Yugoslav summits, making an essential contribution to the development of relations of friendship and good neighbourliness between Romania and Yugoslavia. During the talks information was exchanged on the two countries' current concerns for their socioeconomic development, and surveyed the stage in the implementation of understandings reached at top level as well as the possibilities for the growth of Romania-Yugoslav ties.

Nicolae Ceausescu informed about the Romanian people's achievements under the RCP leadership over this five-year period, about its efforts toward translating into fact the thirteenth party congress resolutions.

Veselin Djuranovic referred to concerns for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, for the implementation of the programmes regarding the stabilization of the economy and the further development of the socialist self-management system.

Analysis was made of the development stage and prospects of the Romanian-Yugoslav bonds, and it was noted with satisfaction that the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia had seen a positive course of late, in keeping with the documents and understandings convenanted at top level, on the basis of fully equal rights, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual regard. Stress was laid on the steadily upward course of political relations as well as on the need to take further action so that economic, technical-scientific and other ties raise on to their level, in accordance with the potential of the two countries' economy. The importance was underlined in that respect of completing the long-term collaboration agreement with new measures so as they give still broader prospects to the Romanian-Yugoslav relations as well as of promoting new forms and means of cooperation in various domains of mutual interests.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Veselin Djuranovic recommended the co-chairman of the Joint Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration to study and propose measures for the materialization of the understandings reached during summit talks.

The conviction was expressed that the continuous expansion of the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia was for the benefit of both peoples, of the two countries' progress and prosperity, of the general cause of peace, collaboration and understanding in the Balkans, Europe and the world over.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of mutual esteem, friendship and understanding.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU041935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 4/2/1985 -- On Monday, February 4, the Romanian Communist Party's General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu gave an official dinner in honour of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The dinner was attended by Manea Manescu, Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Pana, Stefan Andrei, Tudor Postelnicu, Ion Stoian, Silviu Curticeanu, as well as by other Romanian officials. Also present were officials accompanying the president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on his Romanian visit.

During the dinner, the atmosphere of which was of warm friendship, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Veselin Djuranovic proposed toasts.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN-SOVIET TREATY

AU042029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/2/1985 -- A festive meeting was held in Bucharest on February 4 to mark 37 years since the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and the USSR.

The importance of this document for the development and deepening of relations between the two countries on multiple planes was underlined by Nicolae Vaidescu, deputy minister of machine tools, electrotechnology and electronics. He showed that the new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and the Soviet Union signed in Bucharest on July 7, 1970 provided still more favourable prerequisites for the expansion and assertion of bilateral ties.

Underscoring the significance of the 1976 declaration on the steady development of collaboration and fraternal friendship between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, a document which defines the new principles underlying reciprocal relations, the speaker also pointed to the role of Romanian-Soviet summit interviews and talks in the growth of productive collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Ye. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, also addressed the audience.

JOINT CANADIAN ECONOMIC SESSION OPENS 4 FEBRUARY

AU041411 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1349 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/2/1985 -- The eleventh session of the joint Romanian-Canadian Commission for the Promotion of Trade and Economic Cooperation, the proceedings of which got under way in Bucharest on February 4, analyses the current stage of the economic ties between Romania and Canada, the possibilities and ways meant to lead to the further increase and diversification of commercial exchanges and economic co-operation in fields of mutual interest. The two delegations are led by Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and Peter Hancock, director general in Canada's Foreign Affairs Ministry.

JUDGE EXPLAINS 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA' TRIAL VERDICT

LD042056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1723 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, February 4 (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade District Court today sentenced Miodrag Milic (55) to two, Milan Nikolic (38) to one and a half years, and Dragomir Olujic (35) to one year in jail, after finding them guilty of hostile propaganda. According to the court's verdict, they had maliciously and falsely presented, in their texts and oral statements, the social-political conditions in Yugoslavia and its socialist development.

Milic claimed, among other things, that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia "trailed behind the events" in 1941, although the party (now the League of Communists of Yugoslavia) is known to have been the only initiator of the uprising and the people's liberation struggle, and led it to a victorious conclusion. This fact is generally known and recognized in the world.

Milic also denied the historic year 1948, when the Yugoslav party and peoples told "no" to Stalin. According to him, the "conflict" brought a "cultural devastation" to Yugoslavia. Disregarding all the achievements of the people's Liberation Army led by Josip Broz Tito as its supreme commander, Milic even claimed that Tito "was not up to assessing the momentum of the uprising."

Dragomir Olujic made similar "discoveries" by claiming that the 1945-1949 period in Yugoslavia differed from the way in which it was now presented, denying the victory over fascism, the successful reconstruction of the war-devastated country and the break with Stalin, or presenting them as all but immaterial facts.

The court's verdict said that Milan Nikolic had also "turned his back on the truth" by writing that "self-management was only promised to the workers in Yugoslavia." For him, the 1950 law which has introduced self-management and the Constitution which guarantees the self-management rights in Yugoslavia, as well as the unique law on associated labour -- are all non-existent.

In an explanation of the sentences, presiding Judge Zoran Stojkovic rejected the claims of the defence that the texts and statements of the three defendants were "scientific works" and that their assessment was therefore "beyond the jurisdiction of the court." The defence also pointed out that the freedom of creative scientific and artistic activity was guaranteed to all citizens under the Yugoslav Constitution, and that the indictment and the trial therefore "violate" these constitutional rights.

The Yugoslav Constitution contains all these freedoms as well as the provisions regulating the rights and duties of citizens and the protection of the order proclaimed by the Constitution, stated Judge Stojkovic. The right to scientific and artistic freedoms is indisputable, but when a text, through its content, is reduced to a slanderous writing, it is no more the question of science and the matter is open to social, and even judicial re-examination, the court assessed.

Judge Stojkovic also rejected the thesis claiming that each defendant was occupied with science "within the limits of his possibilities." If it were accepted, then each citizen could describe everything he did or said as "occupation with science within the limits of his possibilities." Science and the arts cannot and must not be conceived of in this way precisely for the reasons of exceptional respect in which the court holds these two spheres of man's creative activity, he said.

The pronounciation of the verdict marked the end of the trial of six defendants on charges of hostile activity which opened last autumn. During the hearings the public prosecution changed the indictment, charging the three defendants convicted today with hostile propaganda, separating the court proceedings against Vladimir Mijanovic and Gordan Jovanovic, and dropping the charges against Pavlusko Msirovic.

After the pronounciation of sentence, the defense counsels said they would lodge appeals to the Supreme Court of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

MLADENOVIC SENTENCED FOR 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

LD042315 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2219 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, February 4 (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade District Court today sentenced Milan Mladenovic (35), a graduate in philosophy and writer of Belgrade, to one and a half years in jail for hostile activity.

An explanation for the sentence said that Mladenovic had been connected with Vlado Vladisavljevic and Bosko Vracarevic, two members of the anti-Yugoslav political emigration in Paris, and through them with the "New Democratic Alternative," an emigre group engaged in hostile activity against Yugoslavia.

Mladenovic established contact with them with the intent of engaging himself in hostile activity by publishing articles in the emigre paper SAVREMENIK (THE CONTEMPORARY), whose editor-in-chief Vracarevic is. He also worked together with Vracarevic on the latter's book of a hostile content entitled "Od Monarhije Do Republike" ("From the Monachy to the Republic").

The explanation of the sentence points out that Mladenovic was found guilty not because of his literary and scientific-research work, as he pleaded in his defence, but because of his responsibility for a political criminal offence.

Mladenovic was remanded in custody until the sentence becomes effective.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON NEW DELHI MEETING

AU041156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1416 GMT 31 Jan 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia endorses the appeal for disarmament addressed by leaders of six countries at a meeting in New Delhi, as well as other constructive initiatives to this effect, the spokesman for the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Zeljko Jeglic, told the domestic and foreign newsmen here today.

We hope, Jeglic added, that this appeal will meet with the desired response of nuclear powers and have an effect on their negotiations which are of crucial importance for all the peoples and countries of the world.

The participants in the meeting in New Delhi were the heads of state or government of Sweden, Greece, Tanzania, Argentina, Mexico and India.

MILKA PLANINC INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC STRATEGY

LD020444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0120 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Zagreb, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- It seems to me that the clashes of views on the foreign exchange system, both in the economy and on a wider scale, boil down to a clash over the question of whether the foreign exchange system should or should not be organized to preserve the kind of distribution caused by the policy of the real rates of exchange, which favors exporters. This kind of redistribution has rectified the former untenable state of affairs, but there are pressures urging us to return to the earlier system. I think that the stabilization program is quite clear and explicit in this respect and that, unless income makes exports attractive, there will be no exports, no expansion of exports, and, consequently, no different strategy of development. This was stated by Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, in an interview given to PRIVREDNI VJESNIK of Zagreb, due to the published on Monday, 4 February.

At the moment, expansion of exports is important for us in two ways, Milka Planinc said. First: it represents the backbone of the entire stabilization program and of our export strategy; second: it has been made necessary by the present state of the country's foreign liquidity. Let us not deceive ourselves by the fact that we have achieved significant results in our efforts to restore external liquidity to health. As I have already said, part of our obligations have only been postponed, not written off. One day it will fall due, and, if there is no export, if we are not capable of exporting, we shall find ourselves in a situation even more serious than the previous one.

As far as I am concerned, Milka Planinc stressed, this question of the country's export orientation and the position of our exporters in the acquisition of income and the stability of conditions in which one can plan relations with foreign markets on longer-lasting foundations is the key question of the entire system and policy of relations with foreign countries. If we are clear in regard to this question, clear in regard to the position of producers in that part of the system of social reproduction, everything else becomes more or less a matter of technique, making the system as efficient as possible and ensuring the firm position of the dinar in our economy. If we fail to solve the question of encouraging the economy to export goods, then any solution we adopt will take us further and further away from the situation in which the economy as a whole is oriented toward export. The situation in which people export because it is their patriotic duty to do so rather than as a matter of economic interest cannot yield results in the efforts to implement the key orientations of the stabilization program.

Inflation of over 50 percent is dramatic. It indeed is, but that was it earlier rate. It has not reached it now, not at the beginning of the year, Planinc said in reply to a question which suggested that the "situation concerning inflation, especially after the latest rise in prices, is becoming dramatic." Its causes have been at work for years. The only illusion that has been shattered now is that the rise in prices would be halted after the end of 1984.

It is understandable that social tension should be rising, because the fall in the standard of living has had a cummulative effect over the past 5 years. Efforts to restrain prices through some kind of direct control would yield the same results as in the past -- hardly any. This kind of control solves nothing. Efforts to maintain rising production are closely linked with the question of prices. Only if they are based on rising production and productivity can personal incomes retain and increase their real value; only then will their growth not be negated by the further acceleration of inflation.

By means of changes in the taxation system and taxation policy, the FEC president said, we are striving to distribute in a better way the burden caused by having to restrict consumption in the country. Also, we cannot neglect the necessary social policy measures aimed at the most threatened strata of the population.

If we do not allow any further expansion of spending not based on the available income, if we remain consistent in abolishing administrative protection for poor economic performance, and if we give the economy breathing space by reducing and better distributing its fiscal obligations, we shall, along with raising production, be able to count on a gradual slow-down in the rise of prices. By using the administrative control of prices we could only count on an illusory lower inflation, because in effect this would mean the further impoverishment of the market and slowing down of production, and more shortages, coupons, and lines.

"We are, on the whole, unanimous in supporting the stabilization program in principle. Differences emerge only when concrete moves have to be made. What is the essence of such differences?" was one of the questions put by PRIVREDNI VJESNIK.

Resistance to the realization of the stabilization program, which manifests itself when concrete moves are being taken, can have a variety of motives that range as far as the desire to retain one's own positions. However, they are often based on the awareness of the "meager" reserves in the economy's accumulation and on doubts about its ability to satisfy the stricter criteria of economic activity.

The case of the joint reserve funds ranks among such fundamental questions in connection with which we must test our ability to change course toward new, healthier relations in the economy. The crux of the matter is that the FEC has adopted the view that the rehabilitation of loss-making enterprises should be entirely taken over by other organizations in the economy, which, through the pooling of resources and changes in the loss-making enterprises' production programs and orientations, will find a common interest to increase income, making it possible to restore such collectives to health.

The demand that the existing state of affairs not be changed reflects the concurrence of interests of the organs of the sociopolitical communities (which, by administering the joint reserve funds, materially express their own criteria as to whose loses should be made good) and the organs of those "ailing" collectives that find life under this protective mantle more comfortable.

The tasks of the first phase of the stabilization program are complex and mutually interrelated, Milka Planinc went on. Economic activity must proceed from objective economic laws and from a strict market criterion for the validity of production programs and results of work. The necessary prerequisite is to reduce social consumption to realistic limits and eliminate from the system all the defects, all the "holes" through which it is possible to spend more than has been earned and to do all this in a way that opens up the space needed for the realization of the decisive role of the working class and working people in social reproduction as a whole.

Furthermore, Planinc noted, the system of socialist self-management is in its essence incompatible with arbitration, especially administrative arbitration, which has spread in our society. As soon as difficulties emerged, one intervention followed another. Some of the elements of such relations have found their way through the back door into a number of systematic solutions. The realization of the stabilization program also means overcoming this phenomenon.

The question of how to facilitate the establishment of ties in the economy over all of Yugoslavia is not the question of a decree which will confer the right to do so on the economy. This right already exists. The question primarily concerns the economic interests and activities of the economic subjects themselves, Milka Planinc stressed in her reply to a question about "how to facilitate the establishment of economic ties throughout Yugoslavia." This means, Planinc said, that the economy must find a way to maximize its income by making the most rational use of resources and operating at the highest level of efficiency. The task of the economic system is to create a climate in which this can be done. The proposed changes in the system of planning are also in keeping with this line of thought. The system of prices has also been changed in this direction.

Much still remains to be done, but there are encouraging signs, by which I primarily mean the realization that the development of technology is one of the absolute priorities and that individually no one possesses the necessary knowledge or resources to be able to take up this challenge successfully. I think that this is the area in which integration processes will have to take place over the whole of the Yugoslav economic area.

Assessing the success of last year's economic policy, Milka Planinc stressed the need to proceed from the fact that in 1984 industrial production was higher by 5.5 percent than in 1983. Let us remember, the FEC president said, that for years after 1979 we tended toward stagnation in production and in the creation of the social product. This was primarily the result of the external illiquidity situation in which we found ourselves. The last year in which there was a significantly high rate of growth of the social product and industrial production was 1979, but at the cost of a balance of payments deficit amounting to nearly $4 billion.

I am recalling all this, Planinc said, in order to stress the new trend toward higher production in 1984. The social product was increased, and there was an increase in industrial production, despite the more difficult conditions of economic activity. There was also a balance of payments surplus which, according to the latest assessments, amounts to about $800 million as planned, and this is not the result of any further reduction of imports, which, on the contrary, rose, though slightly, helping us considerably improve supplies to the economy and population.

You have stressed that the real interest and foreign exchange rates are economic tests for all the economy. That is not the whole story, however. Last year, for instance, laws were passed to restrict the growth of personal incomes earned by workers in organizations which were operating at a loss or failed to meet their financial obligations regularly. That, too, was a major test for the economy and all of our society. And what happened, the president asked? On the whole debtors were able to find the necessary funds and meet their obligations, and the "dark" forecasts did not come true. These solutions have now been given a permament place in the system.

Consequently, I think that 1984 was for us a year of relatively successful economic policy, despite the fact that, at the end of the year, inflation was running at more than 50 percent. The causes of inflation are multiple, have been at work for a long time, and cannot be overcome at one strike. In fact, since the middle of last year and again this year, inflation has been given a chance to show its real extent, because prices are no longer frozen.

A year ago we also had the same level of inflation. There was, however, also a fall in the social product, and there were many questions we have since answered. Now, at long last, we are creating the space, which is one of economic policy orientations this year, for a more stimulating policy of personal incomes, for halting their decline, and for gradually reducing unemployment, Milka Planinc, FEC president, said in her interview for PRIVREDNI VJESNIK.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES COUNCIL ON POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD041912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Feb (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Federal Social Council for Questions Relating to the Social System, Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, stressed the importance of the critical analysis of our political system and the public debate on it which should be conducted in an organized way and within the framework of our system of socialist self-managing democracy and not in a haphazard way, primarily aimed at destroying and not developing. This particularly applies, Vrhovec stressed, to constitutional issues where demands for changes and relevant procedures must be conducted within the framework of the constitutionally envisaged mechanisms and not in a haphazard way (or even in a conscious antisocialist action), which could eventually thrust them onto the slippery ground of activity against the Constitution and the constitutionally established system.

Without wanting to arouse any prejudices, it should still be stressed, Vrhovec went on, that the council's previous work on critical analysis has indicated that there is no reason to change the foundations and fundamental principles in the Constitution concerning our political system, socialist self-management, the power of the working class, status of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces, and the equality of the nations and nationalities of our socialist community. These are the assessments and points of departure contained in the conclusions by the SAWPY Presidium, LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the SFRY Presidency.

These three bodies have stressed their identical orientation toward a critical analysis of the political system's functioning that would be aimed at removing obstacles and assisting the implementation of the constitutional position of the working class and citizens in managing the conditions and controlling the results of their work, and at further successful development of socialist self-management and strengthening the cohesion of our socialist self-managing community based on brotherhood and unity and total equality of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities.

That is the position from which the socialist forces of our society will be able to open doors for the critical analysis of how the political system functions.

Those who think that this approach is not democratic enough, that it is not radical enough in terms of Marx's critical theory, should come out publicly with their explanations. However, accepting those theses that question the basic revolutionary, Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ], socialist, self-managing, and federal principles, and making efforts to examine these all over again would not be proof of our society's democratic character but a means of introducing new dangerous contradictions into sociopolitical relations within our community.

It is all the more necessary to give very clear answers to this question if one bears in mind the considerable confusion created in the public over the political system.

The more ideological confusions within the organized socialist forces became apparent through public statements by certain officials, the more a vacuum was created that was eventually aggressively occupied by ideological trends and political principles opposed to the policy of the LC and the Socialist Alliance.

Some papers, particularly tabloids, have had their share in this. Their editorial policies failed and instead of being critically attacked and denounced, principles unacceptable to our labor movement were openly advertised.

These remarks in no way imply an orientation toward narrowing debate, nor are they pronouncements against a critical approach to the analysis of the political system's functioning. Their purpose is to point to the need to conduct a public debate and critical evaluation of our life and work within the system of socialist self-managing democracy.

There might be many mistakes and shortcomings in the way our system functions. But because it is not a flawless static circle, but a living contradictory practice, our entire system must always be open to Marxist critical evaluation. However, its essential and strategic orientation toward a (as Kardelj puts it) constant widening of the dimensions of man's freedom, is something inherent to it which simply cannot be questioned.

The critical analysis of the functioning of our political system is all the more delicate and complex since it is being conducted at a time of exacerbated economic crisis. Its inconsistencies and deformations could, therefore, represent an aggravating factor in the search for a quick way out of the crisis. All the theses attempting to find the causes of our economic crisis in the sphere of political relations and political system are quite untenable, scientifically unfounded, and extremely politicized. In fact they reflect their proponents' desire to change some of the political system's essential principles by insisting on changes as deep as possible.

The emphasis concerning the system's inefficiency in practice, stressed Vrhovac, is by and large in the sphere of decisionmaking, that is to say in the process of decisionmaking, in the blockade of systemic mechanisms occurring under the pressure of partial interests, and also in the absence of a clearly defined single, collective responsibility in the discharge of public functions. Furthermore, the trouble spots are also, on the one hand, in excessive institutionalism and normativism upon which the power of the administrative apparatus is waxing strong, and, on the other, in excessive voluntarism in the process of decisionmaking by etatist structures that are leaning for support on other centers of economic and political power, and also when what we have to deal with are major questions of our socioeconomic development. This happens mainly through concentration and channelling of social accumulation that dispossesses associated labor and deepens social contradictions.

There are no reasons whatsoever, Vrhovec stressed, why a question should be raised about the stances of the 11th congress, which were confirmed by the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress, and say that the democratic substance and the directions of the development of our political system have been confirmed by the 1974 Constitution. However, before the socialist forces of our society there remains the emphatic task, theoretically and practically, of further developing these foundations and especially of improving the organs and institutions of our system.

What is involved in fact is a key ideological, theoretical, and revolutionary-practical approach of the LC to its own achievements and to the implementation of its historic tasks, and not a distorted and abused Marxist slogan about the criticism of everything there is, designed to be an instrument of the restoration of the old and not a criticism of building something new.

As a result of this approach, Kardelj derives the tasks of our social action in relation to our political system, noting in this context the need to constantly enrich our system with new democratic forms and substance indispensable for the further and more extensive development of social self-management in all the spheres of our life: the process of social reproduction, the functioning of the federation, republics, provinces and communes, and also matters concerning the rights and the freedoms of the citizens.

Two aspects are important from the ideopolitical point of view:

On the one hand the only possible changes in our political system are the ones that increasingly adapt the system to its original source, that is, to the socialist and self-management character of production relations.

On the other, in order to preserve one of the basic constitutional principles regarding the establishment and fuctioning of the federation as a part of the implementation of the sovereign rights of our nations and nationalities through their republics and provinces, any changes in the Constitution can be carried out only after they have been adopted in the assemblies of all the republics and provinces.

The nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia fulfill their soverign rights in socialist republics and social autonomous provinces in keeping with their constitutional rights, and in the federation when, in the joint interests and on the basis of their agreement, this has been laid down by the SFRY Constitution.

Kardelj stresses that in this way the functions of the federation based on socialist self-management constitute a part of the functions of the republics and to a certain extent also of the autonomous provinces because our constitutional system is not channelled into establishing some new state or nation, but in the direction of bringing freedom to the existing nations.

In practice this means that our self-management and political system must ensure our nations and nationalities full freedom and independence in the way they settle their social business.

Kardelj derives the conclusion that what is involved is no longer a federation in the conventional sense of the word. He also draws attention to the fact that this relationship cannot rest exclusively on adivision of the function of the state because it provides a new democratic substance in intranational relations and creates a firm social and political basis for their unity. However, it would be illusory to be carried away with the thought that this new type of multinational self-management community can function by itself without mistakes and without conflicts.

The pressure brought to bear by bureaucratic centralism, technocratism, and etatist tendencies on the federal, republican, provincial, and municipal levels will be a reality in our lives for a long time to come. To this you may add the various layers of unitarist, hegemonistic, and separatist orientations in a section of backward social awareness. These orientations have been encouraged by, or have found a favorable climate in, the not yet overcome social contradictions. This occurs especially during the periods of fairly deep crisis development in our society in which there is an increasing influence of world social and political contradictions upon our internal developments and intensified activity of antisocialist forces and tendencies here at home.

What this is all about is growing pressure to "critically" revalue and "improve" our internal sociopolitical relations, and, in this connection, specific institutions of our system in accordance with the standards of Western bourgeois democracy. Or, on the other hand, to be "readjusted" and brought back to the centralist and unitarist origins.

Bearing in mind the magnitude and force of the activity of the negative factors listed, it is logical, Vrhovec observed, that, as a result, differences should appear between the basic principles of the democratic substance of our political system, on the one hand, and on the other, current social practice, that is to say, of the daily reality in which we live.

During the national liberation struggle, and also afterwards, through socialist construction our revolution has provided firm foundations for our federal and self-management system, in which the working class and associated workers have emerged as the protagonist of power. However, one must be aware of the fact that the stability of the system depend. also on the changes within the class structure of society, the depth of internal social contradictions, and the opposing social forces, whose relationship can essentially influence the trends of our social life established on this basis.

It would be unpardonable, stressed Vrhovec, if we were to ascribe in a facile fashion to the system itself, the shortcomings and mistakes, narrow interests and inadequate responsibility for our togetherness -- which can be expressed by subjective socialist forces -- and permit pressure to be exercised on this basis for a change in its essential values and principles and for the negation of the system as a whole.

Our socialist self-management democracy and the class social production relationship and power of the working class based upon it, as well as international relations and the togetherness of the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, constitute an indivisible whole and the path upon which we are marching and upon which we are continuing Tito's work.

In paraphrasing the concluding section of the LCY program, we can say that nothing is so sacred that it cannot be changed in order for these historic achievements and the orientation of our workers' movement and of our nations and nationalities to be preserved so that further social and material progress of our socialist community, its strength, autonomy, and independence can be built on their basis.

Proceeding from past experience and also from the needs imposed by such an important social business as a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, it is indispensable for the activity of the social council to be reasserted even more in its role as an important social body. By involving the science and sociopolitical factors of the system to work on it, we follow the road of creatively searching for joint Yugoslav solutions for all the issues that are of essential importance for the consolidation of our togetherness and for the future of our socialist development, said Josip Vrhovec.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS POLITICAL CRIMES

AU0109S5 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 85 p 7

[Dragos Ivanovic report]

[Excerpts] Only 0.4 percent of all crimes in the country are political crimes. The percentage is indeed insignificant, but it was stated yesterday at a session of two committees of the Federal Chamber (for internal policy and for the administration of justice) that this kind of crime, because of the great threat it poses, demands constant and vigilant social attention.

Several delegates observed that juridical organs in various parts of the country apply different criteria in their penal policies, which particularly affects lighter forms of political crimes, as Vjekoslav Vidjak pointed out. In prosecuting these crimes, Dr Miodrag Trifunovic added, the principle of legality must be strictly respected. This means that one cannot tolerate the practice that exists in some places by which appropriate organs when making charges can assess for themselves whether it is a criminal act or a misdemeanor.

Trifunovic illustrated his assertion that there are great disparities in the numbers of charges for political criminal acts that are dismissed in various parts of the country. In some republics or provinces the proportion of dismissed charges is 4 percent, and in others as high as 60 percent. Such differences cannot be explained with the specific conditions in various places. Above all, it is a difference in the assessments of what in fact constitutes a socially dangerous act.

Such practice in criminal prosecution, among other things, brings citizens into a unequal position before the law.

On Differences in Views

Explaining this controversial data, Milos Bakic, federal public prosecutor, stated that it is not a matter of different views of juridical organs on these criminal acts, nor of not respecting the principle of legality, but a matter of circumstances that arise from the procedure itself. It is true that 60 percent of the charges are dismissed in Slovenia, but it is primarily a matter of verbal political offenses reported by citizens themselves (in contrast to Kosovo where such acts are not frequently reported by citizens). When it comes to an investigation or trial, citizens withdraw their statements or their testimony remains the only evidence.

Stojan Djuranovic, president of the Federal Court, also rejected the suggestion that the penal policy was mild or inadequate; it was in fact adjusted to the social danger of the act. As far as the differences are concerned, they are within tolerable limits. Djuranovic assessed as positive the fact that about 30 percent of the criminal charges for political crimes end with a not guilty verdict. The courts are obliged to protect society, as well as to assess whether an act has actually been committed. Unfortunately the public knows little about not guilty verdicts. Djuranovic took this as an occasion to stress that the courts in our country are independent and that they judge according to the law. There are no persons convicted in advance of these criminal acts. Pressures on the courts are not permitted, he pointed out, and the independence of courts is not endangered by anything.

This, however, does not exhaust the debate on all the dilemmas of our penal policy as regards political crimes. The federal public prosecutor, for instance, noted that the courts, immediately after the irredentist events in Kosovo, handed down very sharp sentences. They were even too sharp, which met with reaction in the public and in official organs. Afterwards the penal policy was much more lenient.

When these sharp sentences were handed down, the aim was general prevention and to stress that society will not take its enemies as a joke. But even then, Bakic said, it was not thought that these young, indoctrinated people should spend 10 or 15 years in prison. There is always the possibility of reeducation.

Attention at the session yesterday was also drawn to a speech by Colonel Dusan Loc, judge of the Supreme Military Court, who spoke about political crimes in the Yugoslav People's Army.

This type of crime in the Army has been on the increase since 1981, after the Kosovo events. It is a matter of young Albanians who come to serve in the Army, but are inspired by the irredentist spirit. This type of crime is most frequently manifested through association in groups, hostile propaganda, refusal to carry out orders, and so forth. However, Loc pointed out the positive fact that such acts are reported by the Albanians who are steady patriots and remain faithful to the socialist course of Yugoslavia.

Military organs often meet with other unpleasant things when they try to explain the irredentist behavior of a young man. When an explanation is sought from the birthplace of a man who is persistent in his irredentist propaganda, various organs in Kosovo almost regularly provide assurances that he was an exemplary youth in all respects.

SERBIA-VOJVODINA BODY CRITICIZES PROPOSED LAWS

LD042323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 4 Feb (TANJUG) -- Several provisions in the draft federal law on the basis of the system of social planning and on the social plan of Yugoslavia are at variance with the SFRY Constitution and the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, with the Law on Associated Labor, with the stands of the LCY, and with the orientations expressed in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. This assessment was given at today's joint session of the Commission for Constitutional Matters and the Commission for Legislation and Law of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, during which harsh criticism was expressed against the text of these provisions formulated by the Federal Executive Council. It was decided that these critical remarks and the proposals be submitted to the Vojvodina assembly and to the SFRY Assembly and that a wide-ranging debate be held on the draft of this law.

The harshest criticism during the discussion today was addressed to the substance of Articles 33 and 34 of the draft federal law on planning that, as stressed, ignored the stipulations of the SFRY Constitution, and of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the domain of planning. Federal legislation cannot be "senior" to the Constitution. It was stressed that the draft law ignored the basic principle inherent in the SFRY Constitution that it is the working people and our nations and nationalities in the federation that decide about the principles of agreement-seeking between the republics and the provinces in the organs of the federation and about the principles of the responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces for their own development and for the development of our socialist community as a whole. It is recalled that Article 4 of the SFRY Constitution specifies that the working people and citizens, and our nations and nationalities fulfill their sovereign rights in the province and in the republic only when this is in the joint interest of the working people and citizens and of the nations and nationalities in the republic as a whole, as prescribed by the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Hence it is believed that the direct settlement of relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia by federal legislation also in the field of social planning is contrary both to the stipulations of the SFRY Constitution and to the provisions of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the Constitution of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Vojvodina.

SOCIAL INFLUENCE ON EDITORIAL POLICY NOTED

LD042036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Gornji Milanovac, 4 Feb (TANJUG) -- We are confronting the phenomenon in which, instead of normally overcoming social contradictions in a self-management way, we are turning them into social conflicts.

Unless we enter a more resolute battle for the development of self-management we shall have more and more such misunderstandings. This was said, among other things, by Zika Radojlovic, president of the SAWP Serb Republican Conference, during his visit today to Gornji Milanovac where in the DECJE NOVINE newspaper-publishing organization he spoke of the implementation of social influence on the editorial policy.

Recently we have been witnessing crude enemy excesses, the revamping of old sinister forces and of fascist ghosts, said Zika Radojlovic. We must seriously ponder this, but, above all, we must go in for more resolute action against all the attempts to divide the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. The LC has remained historically responsible for the future of our country and for the direction of its further self-management and material development. It is a patriotic duty of every citizen, and especially of every Communist, to feel responsible every day -- everyone in his place -- for the preservation of the achievements of our socialist revolution.

What is the meaning of recent appeals for national reconciliation, asked Zika Radojlovic. It is permissible for the demands and advocacy made by individual people to forgive the traitors and even for the quislings to be heard in public on some of our platforms and at meetings on behalf of democracy, public dialogue, in the name of the alleged ability to speak boldly, and the like. Unfortunately, in some instances these statements supported by these false arguments are even justified in the articles of some of our public information media. Having already mentioned public information media, said Zika Radojlovic, I should also like to add the following: It is noticeable that the so-called freedom-lovers are appearing with increasing frequency in some information media, especially in those in which editorial policy is not well thought out and where social influence is inadequate. I must say that these people are becoming increasingly aggressive, and some papers are becoming increasingly open to them. It is thought that the more poison in the articles the greater the success and the better the hit scored by the editorial board. True, such articles are rare in our daily political and information media, but some entertainment and review publications are more and more open to this kind of writing. These editorial mistakes must always be reacted to and soon. Sometimes one has the impression that we are starting to swallow water before we take any action.

FEC MEMBER MEETS WITH IRANIAN OFFICIALS

LD041401 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb 4 (IRNA) -- The visiting member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia [FEC], Nedeljko Mandic, currently here heading an economic delegation, in a meeting Sunday with the Iranian minister of roads and transport, Mohammad Hadinezhad-Huseyniyan, discussed mutual cooperation in the field of transportation. Both sides expressed the need for further expansion of ties in this respect.

Meanwhile, in another meeting, the Yugoslav official held talks with the governor of the Bank Magkazi (Central Bank) of Iran, Mohsen Nurbakhsh. In this meeting economic and banking relations between Iran and Yugoslavia were discussed.

Furthermore, Mandic in a meeting with the chairman of the Iran's chamber of commerce, industries and mines, Alinaqi Khagushi [name as received] here held useful talks on expansion of mutual economic and industrial ties.

The Yugoslav delegation arrived in Tehran last Friday and has held talks with various Iranian officials on issues related to mutual relations.

Economic Cooperation Promoted

LD051136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- The first round of Yugoslav-Iranian talks on economic cooperation in Tehran has shown that in 1985 this cooperation could be considerably more substantial.

During the past 4 days the Yugoslav delegation, led by Nedeljko Mandic, FEC member, had talks with its hosts about future commodity exchange, which should amount to about $600 million. So far the members of the Yugoslav delegation have had talks with eight Iranian ministers, and other meetings are expected to take place by the end of their 1-week visit. This will be followed with the signing of a protocol on economic cooperation between the two countries.

During these meetings, both sides expressed their desire to promote economic relations between the two countries. It has already been agreed to promote cooperation in the field of agriculture, energy, telecommunications, transport, and heavy industry.

The value of commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and Iran in 1984 amounted to about $450 million, which is about $25 million more than the year before the revolution in Iran.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH ANGOLAN OFFICIAL

MB030808 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (ANGOP) -- Raif Dizdarevic, Bosnia-Hercegovina LC member, met with Mrs Olga Lima, a representative of the Angolan Ministry of External Relations, on Thursday. At the meeting, Raif Dizdarevic discussed with Mrs Olga Lima preparations for the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement to be held in Luanda in September, and underlined his country's desire to cooperate fully with other nonaligned countries for the success of this important meeting. After studying the possibilities of the Nonaligned Movement contributing to solving international issues, the two parties agreed on the importance of this conference. The talks also discussed developing relations between Angola and Yugoslavia.

VESELIN DJURANOVIC GREETS CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

AU311804 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu:

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf, I extend to you cordial greetings on the occasion of your birthday and I wish you much health, happiness, and new successes in your activity.

I look forward to our forthcoming meeting and the visit I will pay to neighboring and friendly Romania.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency